

# The China Mail.

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號八月七年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

日三十月一年八辛

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook. E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROMY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sincora, Campbell & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fookien, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP.....£3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....£280,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE DE ROYER, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEDLIN,  
Agent, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND.....1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—A. MOLLER, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.  
F. D. SARSON, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.  
Shanghai,.....EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILL DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

### CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

## Notices of Firms.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

## For Sale.

JUST LANDED,  
EX STEAMSHIP "Merionethshire,"  
A Great Assortment of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.

LADIES' Richly Embroidered WHITE and BLACK SATIN GLOVES.  
CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.  
MEN'S WHITE CANVAS SHOES.

For Sale by  
E. C. DA SILVA & Co.

Hongkong, July 7, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

7 DWELLING HOUSES, in WYNDHAM STREET, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 & 47, on Sections B & C of Island Lot No. 51, belonging to the Portuguese Mission in China.

For Particulars, apply to  
J. J. dos REBEDIOS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881.

### JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS' PORTLAND CEMENT.

Sole Agents for China,  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

BOURBON WHISKY, "SHORT HORN" BRAND, O.K.B. \*\* and \*\*\*, in bottle, 1 dozen per case.

LAFITTE'S CELEBRATED DINNER and BREAKFAST CLARETS in pints and quarts.

"RHAPSODIA," A BRAIN and NERVE Tonic, in bottle.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.  
Apply to  
J. G. SMITH & Co.

Hongkong, June 11, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per 1 doz. Case.  
Pints.....\$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

## NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"  
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## To Let.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The BUNGALOW, No. 2, SHELLEY STREET.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1881.

## TO LET.

No. 2, Old BAILEY STREET.  
And, No. 6, PRADAN'S HILL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, May 30, 1881.

## GODOWNS-TO-LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.  
For Particulars, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

## Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will be absent at SHANGHAI until July 1st, when he will return to Hongkong and remain permanently.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

FROM the 1st Proximo and until further Notice, the Charge per 1,000 feet will be \$3.50, instead of \$4 as heretofore.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, June 21, 1881.

## Intimations.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1881.

AUTHORISED BY IMPERIAL DECREE DATED THE 2ND MAY, 1881.

For Details of the Loan, apply to  
Kansu Table - 4,000,000; Shanghai Table - 4,384,000.

In Bonds of Tael 500 each of Shanghai Silver, bearing Interest from the 1st August, 1881.

Principal and Interest payable in Shanghai. The Bonds are redeemable at Par within Six Years (1887), the first of which will be payable on the 30th November, 1883.

The Bonds will bear Interest at the Rate of Eight per cent. per annum Shanghai Tael, payable Half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Current Rates of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai.

The First Payment of Interest will be made on the 21st December, 1881.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in April and October, commencing October, 1883, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at Par on the respective dates specified in the annexed Schedule at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Current Rates of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai, after which date Interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

Bonds to bearer will be issued on the 1st August, 1881, against allotment letter, and on payment of the Balance Due on same.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE OF DRAWINGS AND PAYMENTS OF INTEREST.

Date of Payment Amount of each Drawing Interest.

1881 December 21 136,444.40  
1882 June 16 170,075.17  
" December 10 170,075.17  
1883 June 5 170,075.17

1884 May 30 548,000.00 171,036.05  
1884 November 24 548,000.00 147,075.01  
1885 May 19 548,000.00 106,256.98  
1885 November 13 548,000.00 85,518.03  
1886 May 4 548,000.00 64,138.02  
1886 October 28 548,000.00 42,518.79  
1887 April 24 548,000.00 21,379.50

Shanghai Table 4,384,000.00 1,413,089.26

With Reference to the foregoing, Sealed Tenders are invited for the above Loan at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong and Shanghai until Noon on MONDAY, the 25th of July, 1881, when the Tenders will be opened; afterwards No Tender will be entertained.

Par has been fixed as the minimum, at which Tenders will be accepted. A deposit of Ten per cent. upon the amount Tendered must accompany each application, such deposit to be made by cheque on a Bank in Hongkong. The Balance of the amount allotted to be paid on or before 1st August, 1881.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

All Tenders to bear upon the Cover "Tender for Chinese Imperial Silver Loan, of 1881."

This Prospectus and Form of Tender can be had on application at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
Agents Issuing the Loan,  
THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 6, 1881.

## NOTICE.

AN ENGLISH NURSE of Experience desires to find an ENGAGEMENT, either in China or to accompany a family as Nurse on the voyage Home. Is also willing to be a Lady's maid.

Apply to "M. A. H." Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, June 29, 1881.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN FOR \$300,000.

COUPONS for INTEREST falling due on 30th June 1881 will be Paid on Presentation, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on and after that Date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1881.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, who has for many years shown excellent work in PORTRAITURE, in Yau Qua & Co.'s, has now ESTABLISHED a new STUDIO at No. 3 PORTER STREET, opposite Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.

LUNE-HING.

Hongkong, June 30, 1881.

## NOTICE.

THE Steamship *Metropolis*, Captain POWELL, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to destination, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow, the 5th Inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1881.

## NOTICE.

THE Steamship *Metropolis*, Captain POWELL, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

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RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1881.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened to take place at the CLUB HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, at 2.45 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the General Committee,  
EDWARD BEART,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 6, 1881.

### THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED.  
Apply at this Office.  
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

In the Matter of the Estate of RAPHAEL ARCANO, late of HONGKONG, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of RAPHAEL ARCANO, late of HONGKONG, who died at Victoria, in the Island of HONGKONG, on the 25th day of March, 1881, and whose Will and Codicil were duly proved in the Supreme Court of Hongkong on the 9th day of June, 1881, by VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA, Executors named in the said Will, both of Victoria, aforesaid, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA, at the address aforesaid, or to Messrs BAKERSON and WORTON, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, HONGKONG, on or before the 13th day of August, 1881. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said RAPHAEL ARCANO, late of HONGKONG, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA, shall then have had notice; and that the said VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any Person of whose Claim the said VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA had not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1881.

BREKERTON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, &c.,  
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

### THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Best known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Dose: One or two pills three or four times a day, after meals, with water.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Prepared on a new principle whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges, &c., as they frequently contain Sulphuric Acid, which produces Nephritis and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Beware of worthless Imitations. Being prepared from Obsolete Formulas they are absolutely unreliable and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Sold by all Chemists throughout the globe.

Refuse Useless substitutes.

Agents:—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy.

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### ENTERICON.

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion, Loss of Spirit, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Debility, Spasmodic, Wasting Dreams.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drug-gists throughout the Civilized World.

Sold in China by:  
WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.  
WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai.

21ny81 6m 21no81

## Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Metropolis*, Captain POWELL, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1881.

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## To-day's Advertisements.

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GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

WILNA, American ship, Captain J. E. Unbhard.—Order.

the 9th inst.

**HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.**—  
er *Kang-chi*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the  
9th inst.

DAY, July 25 :—  
 noon.—Tenders for Chinese Imperial  
 Silver Loan, of 1881.

hear that the project for inducing  
these artisans and others to proceed  
to the Cape Colonies (Port Elizabeth)



is likely to be successful. Mr Phillips, whose former residence in Hongkong gives him peculiar advantages in making arrangements to that end, has secured the co-operation of the Chinese in the matter; and as there is no possible ground for any official obstacle being placed in the way, the proposed co-operative scheme, appears certain of success. As we have already observed, it is the fairest scheme of the kind which we have ever been made acquainted; and judging from the high character of those engaged, both here and at the Cape, the experiment ought to result in great benefit to the artisans who go there and to the gentlemen to whom they give their services.

We would refer with a feeling of thankfulness to the marked improvement that is being made in the appearance of the Island owing to the successful labours of the Tree-planting Department, under Superintendent Ford. It must be borne in mind, that the trees require to be guarded from the vandal hands of the tree-cutters and twig-loppers of the native community. Some of the trees at the eastern end of Kennedy Road are so injured that it is doubtful whether they will recover from the effects of their ill-usage. One or two of the finest fir-trees are included amongst those damaged, and it appears that the bark has been cut away, with an axe, it is supposed, to tap the trees of the resin which at this season exudes underneath the bark. This kind of fortune-hunting will have to be stopped, and we trust that the Police will see to it. It is whispered, in connection with the proposed improvement in high-level communication, that the Government are ready to place every facility in the way of such an enterprise, and are meditating improvements in the direction of Deep-Water Bay and Little Hongkong which will attract the wealthy tourists of the city to these cooler shades. If all we hear be true, the "cool groves and mossy dells" of that side of the Island will ere long be laid out for the convenience of the public; and if we only had easy means of transit, the southern slopes will speedily become favourite summer resorts.

We have remarked strongly on a previous occasion upon the action of the Government in regard to the storage of kerosene. Since that time the temporary licenses issued have been renewed or extended, so that the actual conduct of business in this important article of import has thus been rendered possible. The inconvenience to the trade, however, has been excessive, and the further interference still threatened is anything but reassuring. The Executive, it is true, may allege that the security of the Colony from fire demanded stringent rules of the kind being enacted, and that these rules were based upon the recommendations of a Commission appointed to consider the matter. On these points, however, it must be borne in mind that no fire have ever originated here from the storage of kerosene in foreign godowns; while, in giving consideration to the suggestions of a Commission upon such a subject, it was nothing more than bare justice that the views of those principally interested should have been carefully taken into account. In a commercial Colony like Hongkong, the greatest consideration ought to be extended to the enterprising men who carry on the trade of the port; and to inaugurate the most sweeping and almost destructive changes in the mode of carrying on a particular trade without giving the slightest hint to those most largely concerned that trade, is not the best means of developing the interests of the Colony. We understand that another Commission is now sitting, or about to sit, upon this question of kerosene storage; and it is to be hoped that every resident who takes an active part in this branch of business shall have an opportunity of stating his views before that body. One of the worst features of those sweeping changes is this, that they do away with all sense of security and paralyse commercial enterprise.

DURKIN a long residence in China we have heard of a tea-crop going to be short; the second, third or fourth is going to be short, tea-brokers tell young Chances, who buy the first, second, or third, at high rates; merchants accordingly advising their constituents to hold their tea firmly and make the most of what they had got, because they would receive but little more. But there was always plenty of tea—too much; and the policy of holding for a tea famine has never been successful. The tea-trade is a very short crop of tea in Fuhkien this year; the Governor General memorializes him in making the remonstrance to Peking, because the spring-crop of tea has not been a full one. Perhaps, however, the Mandarin is taking a leaf out of the tea-brokers' book.—*Mercury*.

GROSE is the principal article of export in Shima, and large quantities are annually sent to China. The trade is at present entirely in the hands of Chinese, who make large profits, while those of our countrymen are very small. Mr Takikawa, a wealthy merchant of Shima, and three or four more of the principal business men of that place, have formed a company to trade direct with China in gum-lac. The capital of the association has been fixed at 100,000 yen, and the head-office will be at Yonago, Hoki, with branches in China, for which country Mr Takikawa left a few days since.—*Japanese paper*.

KNO KALAKA drove on Friday evening to Malabar Hill, and was delighted with the view obtained there. He also visited the Docks, and on Saturday morning paid a visit to some of the large horse establishments and inspected a number of Arabes. The original stock of horses brought to the Sandwell Islands has, it appears, greatly deteriorated during the past thirty years, although they still possess considerable

power of endurance. The King is very much interested in horse-breeding, and has lately paid a good deal of attention to the improvement of the breed in his island. He believes thoroughly, he says, in the stock known in America as the Hamiltonian and also in Arabes, and it is probable that before his return he will purchase some of the latter, for that breed crossed with the native stock produces remarkably fine animals. His Majesty is also paying special attention to the fruits, plants, and shrubs of India, with a view to the introduction of some of them into his own country. Mangoes are very plentiful in the Hawaiian Islands, but they bear no comparison with those of Bombay. King Kalakaua finds his own mangoes to be very much inferior in quality, and he hopes to introduce the Bombay mango into his country.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE TRAMWAY SCHEME.**  
The Editor of the "SHANGHAI MERCURY." DEAR SIR, I see now that a determined attempt is about to be made to start tramways in this Settlement, and a meeting is convened for the 11th inst., but I hope that some of the gentlemen who have been seduced by the fair language of the originators of the venture into having their names put into the advertisement as supporting it, will pause to consider whether they are acting *pro bono publico*, or whether they are looking upon the thing from an investor's point of view, before they go to this meeting and vote for what will eventually be an unparalleled nuisance in Shanghai.

A good many of the gentlemen whose names emblazon that advertisement, have I presume been home during the last ten years and seen the working of tramways in England. In London the tramway system is fully at work in the poorer quarters of the town, but in the City, West End and S.W., such a nuisance will not be tolerated. In the City it would be of course impossible to have tramways, but along the three great thoroughfares from the city to the West End, viz. Holborn Viaduct and Oxford St., Fleet Street, the Strand and Pall Mall, and the Thames Embankment, there is no reason why they should not be allowed as they are in any other part of London, if it were not as I stated, that where the people of the poorer quarters will put up with the nuisance for the sake of a cheap ride, the rich and West End people will not have such a disgraceful addition to their streets and an annoyance.

This is a Foreign Settlement; and what those gentlemen who so kindly devote their time and energies to legislating for the benefit of the Colony, are to take care of the well-being of foreigners, and of the Chinese. Officials can take care of themselves, as we have evidence of every day. Now there can be no doubt that this scheme will benefit no one else but Chinamen, because I should think there are very few foreigners who would care to ride in a tramcar packed with Chinese. Besides the majority of foreigners, whose business requires their presence in various parts of the settlement keep their ponies and traps, and these are the gentlemen who will be the most likely to be annoyed. I should imagine the greatest nuisance in Shanghai would arise from a unanimous vote against it.

I would conclude by reminding the influential gentlemen, who are attaching the weight of their names to this undertaking, that although they may be a very good dividend out of the Shanghai Tramway Company, there are better ways of investing money than in the promotion of a nuisance. Yours faithfully,  
KOSCIUSKO.

**China.**  
(From the Gazette.)  
The British brig *Bio Grande* arrived at this port yesterday (July) from Chefoo and reports having spoken the Danish bark *Phosphor* and the British bark *Chamuel* (Queen's Messenger). It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the demise of Captain F. C. Goode, which took place on Saturday morning a little before eleven o'clock. Aneurism of the heart appears to have been the cause of the fatal attack. Captain Goode was for many years intimately connected with the port, and his death will be deplored by a large number of friends. The funeral took place at the Kowloon Cemetery on Saturday evening at half past six, the Rev. J. Macgowan officiating.

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A good many of the gentlemen whose names emblazon that advertisement, have I presume been home during the last ten years and seen the working of tramways in England. In London the tramway system is fully at work in the poorer quarters of the town, but in the City, West End and S.W., such a nuisance will not be tolerated. In the City it would be of course impossible to have tramways, but along the three great thoroughfares from the city to the West End, viz. Holborn Viaduct and Oxford St., Fleet Street, the Strand and Pall Mall, and the Thames Embankment, there is no reason why they should not be allowed as they are in any other part of London, if it were not as I stated, that where the people of the poorer quarters will put up with the nuisance for the sake of a cheap ride, the rich and West End people will not have such a disgraceful addition to their streets and an annoyance.

This is a Foreign Settlement; and what those gentlemen who so kindly devote their time and energies to legislating for the benefit of the Colony, are to take care of the well-being of foreigners, and of the Chinese. Officials can take care of themselves, as we have evidence of every day. Now there can be no doubt that this scheme will benefit no one else but Chinamen, because I should think there are very few foreigners who would care to ride in a tramcar packed with Chinese. Besides the majority of foreigners, whose business requires their presence in various parts of the settlement keep their ponies and traps, and these are the gentlemen who will be the most likely to be annoyed. I should imagine the greatest nuisance in Shanghai would arise from a unanimous vote against it.

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John Murray admitted having been drunk and incapable and also that he was a rogue and vagabond, and was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

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**OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.**  
Sir E. J. Reed has addressed a letter to *The Times*, replying to the *Quarterly Reviewer*. We subjoin the most important part—

As regards the revision of the treaties, the Japanese asked for this revision several years ago, and have not yet obtained it. Although the matter is in progress, and although the delay that has occurred may be justified, it cannot for a moment be doubted that we have been in a large degree the cause of it. It is equally unquestionable that our Minister held out, and held out for several years, against the laws of Japan touching the shooting of game and other matters of interest to British subjects, and as long ago as 1873 Sir Charles Dikie, in a very able article, published in the *Fortnightly Review*, made mention of this question, and said that all the Powers except England offered to concede the reasonable demands of the Japanese Government, while we expected that the Japanese should find something for England and protect it by game laws, and that the party fines should go to England, who was thus to benefit by the acts of her own criminals. With regard to the opening of ports, it is well known (although the diplomatic papers have not yet been produced) that the Japanese Government were put under very great pressure in the matter; that a decision which could not be sustained was given by our own Consul General against the Government; and that it required the intervention of the Home Government to bring about the reasonable arrangement for which the Japanese Government pressed. I will endeavour to take nearly opportunity of asking Parliament for the production of the diplomatic papers bearing upon the foregoing subjects. Again, that we objected to the closing of our own ports to Japanese, long after the American and other Governments consented to close theirs, is a simple matter of fact that cannot be doubted. As long ago as August, 1873, the United States made a Postal Convention with Japan, and it is noteworthy that at that time we yielded, and now are at a state that, whereas irregularities in the foreign mail service did arise under the former system, no complaints are now received; and in the ninth report of the Postmaster-General of Japan, dated December last, we read, "It is a noteworthy fact that out of more than 25,000 registered letters and packets handled in this (the foreign mail) service since it was established, none has been lost or stolen, as far as can be ascertained."

It is only fair to the Japanese, and ought to be so, to be as candid to ourselves as an indication of the enormous progress which Japan has made in social administration, to state that during last year the number of letters, newspapers, books, samples, &c., transmitted through the Japanese postal mails was 68,944,724, and that the number transmitted during the preceding year being 13,169,576, or 24·6 per cent. These figures place Japan in a very high position among the nations of the world as to the progress of her postal service. I should like to add other observations upon the progress of Japan, but must defer them for a period when there is less pressure upon your valuable space.

It was not from any want of justification that I have declined up to the present time to take notice of the *Quarterly Reviewer's* challenge. I ought to add that I believe the present Government is endeavouring to improve our relations with Japan, which certainly have been very unsatisfactory.

**THE CHINESE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.**  
The *New York Herald* says:—A despatch from California shows that the people in that State are concerned about the fate of the convention between the United States and China. By the terms of this convention the question of Chinese immigration to America is virtually placed under the control of the United States. The Treaty was signed by the Chinese at the time when the Peking Cabinet was under a strong pressure from Russia. The Chinese statesmen appear to have been misled by Russia, and to have signed the Treaty under a false impression of the power of their authorities in reference to immigration. This Treaty will expire during the present session, unless the convention is ratified by the Senate, and the ratification is exchanged in Peking. There is no knowing what humour the Chinese might be in if we came before them for a new Treaty. The Oriental mind is not so easily lulled in deadlocks and parliamentary legislation, and it is difficult to understand why the concessions they have yielded to us are so readily rejected. The Californians, on the other hand, see with dismay that every steamer that comes from the East carries hundreds of thousands of Chinese, and finds it difficult to understand why the concessions they have yielded to us are so readily rejected. The Californians, on the other hand, see with dismay that every steamer that comes from the East carries hundreds of thousands of Chinese, and finds it difficult to understand why the concessions they have yielded to us are so readily rejected.

**Singapore.**  
(Times.)

The telephone exchange is already an acknowledged success, and new subscribers are sending in their names, being thoroughly convinced of its usefulness. In fact, those who have so far joined the exchange find it so great a convenience to be put in communication with one another as will, that they would feel a serious hardship to have to revert to the old system of dropping notes or making personal calls to transact business that can now be effected by the use of the telephone. The instrument in use, the "Gower-Bell" speaking telephone, is a very sensitive instrument, and by its means not only are the voices of the speakers readily distinguishable, but the people can be distinctly heard walking across the floor to the instrument, and the voices of others in the office at a distance. The exchange can be easily distinguished, though of course it is impossible to understand what they say. The exchange will not be complete, however, until it is extended to Tanjong, where, at least in certain thickly settled localities, such, for instance, as Tanjong, the office made ready by means of communication either with the town or from house to house. We are informed that this could be easily effected by means of a single wire from the central exchange to a branch exchange, whence several wires could be laid to the numerous houses. The great drawback to the present extension to the merchants' residences is their widely scattered location, and it is therefore only in the more thickly settled districts that it would be possible to establish anything like a good working exchange. That locality will be laid to in time, and the extension to the merchants' residences, which is a natural sequence to the thorough success and usefulness of the present town system.

Tanji compelling the removal of all screens in front of bars in liquor saloons, thus making the purchase of liquor as open to the public eye as the purchase of sugar, that locality will be laid to in time, and the extension to the merchants' residences, which is a natural sequence to the thorough success and usefulness of the present town system.

A little miss has a grandfather who has taught her to open and shut his crush hat. The other day, however, he came with an ordinary silk one. Suddenly he saw that child coming with the new stovepipe wrinkled like an accordion. "Oh grandfather," she says, "this one is very hard. I have had to sit on it, but I can't get it more than half shut."

The Master of the Rolls, in an action for injunction raised by *The Times* against a firm which republished nearly entire the memoir of Lord Beaconsfield published in that journal, dismissed the motion with costs, on the ground that the copyright of the article was vested in the author of the article and not in the newspaper.

In an action that was recently tried, when the question in dispute was as to the quality and condition of a gas-pipe that had been laid down many years before, a witness stated that it was an old pipe, and therefore out of condition, and the Judge, remarking that "people do not necessarily get out of condition by being old," the witness promptly answered—"They do, my lord, I buried in the ground."

Two English game of "Kiss in the Ring" has been introduced into Paris in a very queer shape. Ladies and gentlemen stand round a table, and the one who gets the most of hearts is entitled to a kiss from the opposite partner. A correspondent who witnessed the game says—"It was quite a study to watch with what perfect grace the gentleman stood up to receive the lady, and with what grace the lady stood up to receive the gentleman. The lady bent her head to one side, so that her lucky opponent across the table should receive his full allowance. There surely must have been some cheating in the game, for he said, 'How it came about, I don't know, but I saw one gentleman win the game several times in succession and kiss the same lady.'"

**RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS IN CHINA.**

The correspondent of *The Times*, writing under date Shanghai, April 16, speaking of the introduction of railways and telegraphs, speaks as below. The railway schemes have, however, not been vetted, at least for some little time. It remains to be seen whether in the new treaty there are any concessions to Russia to which England and other foreign countries may, by virtue of the favoured nation clause, lay claim. For the last fifty years we have been engaged in China in pulling nuts out of the fire for the benefit of Europe, and it will be an agreeable novel sensation for us to make a nut of nuts in this country which we have not burnt our fingers in getting hold of. The construction put on the favoured-nation clause by the Taungthay Yunnan, which the Yunnan has instructed Chinese Ministers abroad to insist on, would appear to have been designed by crafty forethought for some such contingency as the present. According to this, if China concedes any commercial or other advantage to Russia, the concession being burdened with conditions, no other country can claim a similar concession under the favoured-nation clause unless it is prepared to abide by the conditions.

During the past twelve months China has had a rude waking up. Hurried into a position of unexampled defence by the Chauvinism of hot-headed patriots, her statesmen, or those of them at the head of the provincial executive, were compelled, to justify brave words, to put the army on a war footing and the country in a state of defence. In every step their efforts were paralysed by the want of the ordinary means of communication—the railway and the telegraph. To the advantages of these they had for years been keenly alive; but in deference to the old ladies of the Palace and their advisers, the dolts of the Academy, they had tried to do without them. The occasional reformer and the enterprising foreigner alike lost heart when they were told, even by officials of intelligence, that there was no hurry, and that men are just as happy travelling three miles an hour in sedan chairs as they are hurrying along fifty miles an hour in a train. As long as China drifted in the time-honoured groove, adherent to the traditions of the past, produced no extraordinary inconvenience. But last summer there came a time when there was a hurry, and when men in sedan chairs were no longer happy in an army of defence had to be collected on short notice to repel an enemy who was at the gates of China. The officials charged with the task strained every nerve to get troops together, but they had the mortification of finding out that by their own folly in wilfully shutting their eyes to improvements in other countries, or in refusing to give practical effect to the knowledge they possessed, they had shut the door to their own efforts and energies, and were impotent to utilise the force of men which the rulers of China might have had at their command.

Although the necessity for these preparations has passed, and the danger is over, every day that the experience gained in the introduction of Chinese steamers of foreign type—all they had to depend on, while their own antiquated methods were hopelessly inefficient. It was a bitter lesson.



### Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the lee of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked X., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.	Section.	6. From P. and O. Office to Peddar's Wharf.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.		7. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.		7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Office.		8. From Pier to East Point.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
  - Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, 4c, 1 lbs.
  - Patterns—to British Offices 5lbs if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, 4c, 8 oz.

*Fiduciary for the Loss of a Registered Letter*

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.
4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China; that it was not caused by an fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.
5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handemely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

**Money Order Regulations.**

- 1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.
- 2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.
- 3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest Port to which the application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a

sends it on in the  
the change, if any

unity. With a receipt, the order is to be returned, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....	18 cents.
" £5.....	18
" £7.....	54
" £10.....	72

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to \$25 or £10.....	25 cents.
" \$50 or £20.....	50

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as oblique marks are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be returned to another office on payment of an additional commission in case of loss of an order, necessarily for

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged if not within twelve months the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom.

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.